

JACOB REED'S SONS PHILADELPHIA

Gold Medal Uniforms and Accoutrements (Gold Medal. Jamestown Exposition)

EGULATION UNIFORMS **NEW REGULATION CAPS** AGUILETTES, SHOULDER KNOT INSIGNIA, ETC.

ew Caps, submitted to the Chief of Staff and approved by the Secretary of War, also 🕏 lew Caps, submitted to the Chief of Stall and approved by the Out Cap Shop, it and Sealed Samples for the Quartermaster's Department, were made in our Cap Shop, it are strictly correct in the Chief of rs placing their orders with us can depend on receiving caps that are strictly correct ils. Finest Quality, Best Workmanship, Superior Embroidery. Send for price lists.

JACOB REED'S SONS (Founded 1824 by Jacob Reed)





It was the first in the field. it has been equal to every test required of it, and it is still the favorite Cleaning Material of all discriminating and particular users of rifles and shotguns.

Nitro Powder Solvent No. 9 makes rifle cleaning easy, and will remove the residue of any high power Powder, including Black Powder.

No. 9 is a positive Rust Remover. It will prevent Rusting in any climate.

NOT MADE WITH ACIDS

Samples will be sent upon receipt of 3 cents in stamps. Sold by dealers in Guns and at Post Exchanges

FRANK A. HOPPE

Philadelphia

## NATIONAL GUARD MAGAZINE

Published by THE EDWARD T. MILLER COMPANY, 136-140 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio

Dedicated to the patient and patriotic officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of all the States and devoted to the service they so nobly represent

or and General Manager

EDWARD T. MILLER, Chief ster Ohio Division, Columbus.

litors—General Arthur Fridge of Major A. L. Hitchens of Kansas; General W. E. Finzer of Oregon; H. Englesby of South Dakota; A. Richards of Wisconsin; Captain of Delaware; Major Edward D.

Department—Major M. J. Phillips, ome address, Owosso, Mich. Correspondent—William Wolff hern Bldg., Washington, D. C.

rtising Representative—Edgeworth iberty St., New York City.

Bureau-No. 6 Dearborn St., Salem, eral P. Frank Packard, Manager. au-30 Dearborn St.—Advertising, nan; Circulation, W. C. Geleng.

rs and correspondents are respon-l opinions expressed in their arti-

ine is published on the 15th day of receding month of issue. All con-l advertising copy should reach us of the month preceding publication as Second-class Matter, March 22, Postoffice at Columbus, Ohio, under

as (in advance)—Single copy, 10 ear, \$1.00; Two Years, \$1.50; Three Five Years, \$3.00; Life, \$10.00. Exspecially requested, the receipt of the magazine with the exproperly indicated on the address the only subscription receipt fur-

## CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER X

	PAGE
CONGRESSMAN PEPPER ON THE PAY BILL	339
FLORIDA HAS A NATIONAL GUARD CLUB	341
FORT RILEY AND THE FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL	342
PROMOTON OF RIFLE PRACTICE	343
FIELD FIRING IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY	345
THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC, By W. Richeson Love	346
TACTICAL RIDE BY OFFICERS OF MICHIGAN CAVALRY, By Lieut.  George F. Kearney	348
PREPARING FOR PEACE, By Capt. L. A. Foote	349
ENTHUSIASM—It Recruits Companies and Keeps Up the Standard, By Capt. Craft W. Voneiff	350
COMPARATIVE NATIONAL MILITARY ACTIVITIES, By Gen. E. A. Wedgwood	351
THE BATTLE OF SALEM CENTER, By Lieut. Edwin Emerson	352
WHAT THE STATES ARE DOING	353

## THE NATIONAL GUARF

Volume IX.

SEPTEMBER, 1912

## Congressman Pepper on

His Report Submitted To the House-Reviews the Difficulties of the Will Remedy Them.

HE report of Representative Pepper of Iowa, on his Militia Pay bill, from the Military Affairs Committee, ordered some weeks ago by the committee, was delayed in its presentation to the House by the illness of the Congressman. On July 30 Mr. Pepper presented the report to the House. It is a document of 38 pages, and exhaustively points out the reasons for the legislation and its beneficial effects on the National Guard.

Mr. Pepper points out that the bill is the result of "careful and painstaking labor" by the committee after extended hearings covering over a year, at which representatives of the War Department and the National Guard gave their views, and the bill as now presented meets the approval of both.

"Many difficult problems were encountered in working out the final measure," Mr. Pepper continues. "The question raised by the Secretary of War as to whether the National Guard could be used outside the limits of the United States nad to be met. He gives the opinion of the Attorney General on that question, and he adds: "The bill now meets that question squarely, and solves satisfactorily a very difficult statutory and constitutional prob-

"In fixing the rate of pay for the various grades of officers and men, considerable officulty was encountered. Conditions in the Guard differ very widely in different sections of the country.

"The committee has attempted to fix the rate of pay upon as near an equitable basis as possible. No dougt many instances of apparent inequitable ratings will develop. It is impossible, however, in writing a general law to avoid this."

Mr. Pepper points out that the States have equipped the Guard and with few exceptions have trained their forces to such a high degree of efficiency that the Guard can now be mobilized without serious confusion or delay and the organizations conform to the Army standards. Continuing Mr. Pepper says:

"The increase in the general efficiency of the National Guard has been rapid, and an inspection of this force now shows conclusively that the officers have been trained in their practical field duties and that they have undergone thorough instruction in the handling of their men in all manner of practical exercises in the field, and that they understand the care of their men in camp and on the march. The Medical Department of the National Guard has increased and developed, and we now have a large number of trained medical officers throughout the United Lates who understand practical camp sanitation, the care of the sick and wounded in camp and in the field, and they have undergone training which will enable them to protect our soldiers so as to give us the maximum fighting power for any given force. But all this has not been accomplished without sacrifice to the individual officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, nor have the provisions of the present militia law been broad enough to meet all requirements as they are now understood, and this brings us to the objects of the bill under discussion."

In discussing the general objects of the bin. Mr. Pepper says:

"That we need a larger well-trained military force for national defense can not be doubted. Endowed with wonderful natural resources, developed by a virile people, our country has become one of the walthiest and most powerful nations in the world.

"Our domains extend from Porto Rico to the Luilippines and from Panama to Alaska. Our commercial interests have developed to such an extent that our products are consumed by every nation of the world.

"The Monroe doctrine has been strengthened and enlarged. We have assumed a protectorate over Cuba; we have guaranteed in perpetuity the integrity of the Republic of Panama; we have become leaders in world diplomacy. Consciously or unconsciously, therefore, we are one of the great world powers, with all of the obligations and responsibilities, as well as the dangers, which such power brings.

"On the east are powerful nations with great armies and navies; on the west an already awakened Japanese nation, forging rapidly ahead in commercial power, and an awakening Chinese nation, which may eclipse all modern civilized countries.

"The ocean, once a barrier, is now, with modern steamships, a broad and easy highway for the use of all.

"Our small standing Army is scattered widely over our vast domains, leaving only a handful of soldiers for our own defense.

"With our present complex relations, territorial, commercial, political and diplomatic, it is not surprising that military students view present conditions with great alarm. The question is constantly uppermost in their minds, What shall be our national defense? What shall be our military policy?

"Turning back more than a century to the very foundation of our government, we there find clearly marked out, with what seems to have been almost a prophetic eye, the real source of our military strength, the courage and patriotism of our people. Our constitution therefore indicated two forms of military force-a national army, either regular or volunteer, and the militia. Apparently it was never contemplated that our Regular Army should be materially larger than was necessary for peace purposes and to form the advance forces in case of war. It is clear that the stress of war must fall upon the citizen who in time of peace devotes himself to the ordinary vocations of life. This is inevitable in a nation founded upon the principles of perfect political freedom. The perpetuity of our institutions and the maintenance of our principles properly fall upon those who enjoy the blessings of them. The important question therefore arises, how shall we prepare these citizens to meet the emergencies which any day may bring forth?

"If the citizen soldier is to be used in war service he must be trained or else we must face the frightful loss of life due to imperfect training in the early stages of war. Economy as well as humanity, therefore, demand that this training should be accomplished in time of peace.

1 to the colors when ordered So ov will be the same as that Ses of war upon any soldier For a regular command. The regular command. The time consumed in keepserves would probably serves would probably soft officers of the Namay be properly exlass A reserves for the regular command. The time consumed in keepserves would probably serves would probably serves would probably serves for the provided in the serves for the region of t

owe have be now kn. muster. time, howe zations have by which are now ko. The National Guard tire first call of 125,000 Spanish-American war. The this war disclosed evident dete important of which were that the, been trained especially for war service there was a lack of uniformity in organ. tions, arms and discipline. Since that time new national legislation has been enacted, which has resulted in bringing about the needed changes.

"The National Guard has been slowly but surely advancing to a higher degree of efficiency. In reaching and maintaining this efficiency a much greater amount of time and energy is demanded of National Guardsmen than they can well afford to give. The advanced science of war and the complexity of weapons require much greater training than heretofore.

"The National Government has already done much for these organizations in supplying arms, clothing and equipment, but up to the present time it has done nothing to provide an individual reward or compensation. The best military students believe that this is the next step which the National Government should take in the development of the citizen soldier. With such compensation, there is no doubt that the National Guard can be made an efficient organization for war service. Concisely stated, it will improve the National Guard by-

- (a) Enabling officers of moderate means to devote the necessary time to military duties and studies.
- (b) Securing the services of well-educated young men for officers.
- (c) Retaining in the service capable officers, many of whom might otherwise be compelled to resign.
- (d) Requiring every member of the National Guard to establish his fitness for military service.
- (e) Securing more regular attendance of enlisted men at drills.
- (f) Encouraging enlistments, particular-
- ly of the better class of men. (g) Improving discipline.

(h) Protecting the National Government against the loss of property now issued to the National Guard.

"It is believed that the development of this special form of organized citizen soldierythat is, the volunteer organizations of the National Guard-should be a fundamental part of the military policy of this country.

"It meets all the conditions required.

"It conforms to the ideals of our people and the spirit of our institutions. "It does not impose upon our people an unu-

sual burden of expense. "It does not withdraw men from their regular vocations and therefore from the productive capacity of the country. While filling

rates furnished on application.